

# THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

N. O. WALLACE, J

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

[Proprietor.]

Established December 15th, 1850. }

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## TERMS.

Two Dollars for one year, in advance.

Single copies, Ten Cents each.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of Ten Lines or less for the first insertion; Fifty Cents for each continuance.

Local and Special Notices, Twenty Cents per line.

A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising for three, six, nine, or twelve months.

Obituaries and calls on candidates, Fifty Cents per square.

The privilege of yearly advertisements is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of its individual members. No deviation from these terms under any circumstances.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions when handed in, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted.

No advertisement inserted gratuitously.

Advertisements of an abusive nature will not be inserted at any price.

Announcing candidates Five Dollars, to be paid in advance in every case.

Job Printing of all kinds neatly done on New Type, and on as reasonable terms as any office in Tennessee.

## Cancer Salve.

Mr. G. W. C. Gamble, of Millersburg, Iowa, has lately obtained a patent for a salve which he says will cure cancer, made as follows: Take ashes of red oak bark, the bark being either in a green or dry state, in quantity twenty pounds; the ashes of the root known as "bitter sweet," with its bark either green or dry, five pounds; also of green poke root mashed fine, five pounds. In preparing the compound take a wooden vessel of suitable size, with perforations at the bottom, being such as is used to run off common ash lye. Into this vessel put about five pounds of the ashes of red oak bark and of bitter sweet, when mixed in the proportions above mentioned; then add five pounds of the mashed poke root, with the remaining portion of the ashes of red oak and bitter sweet. To this mixture add sufficient water to moisten it without dripping. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours. Then run it off by adding water until the strength of the ashes is exhausted. The extract will now be put in a metal vessel and boiled to the consistency of salve. Put in bottles with ground glass stoppers, and it is ready for use.

At the outbreak of the late war many postmasters in the Southern States had in their offices stamps or funds of considerable value, which were seized by the Confederate government, and of which no further account has since been rendered to the Department at Washington. The United States government has commenced all over the South actions at law to recover its claims. In Virginia, during the past month, suits have been instituted against nearly one hundred of the delinquents. Among these we notice the name of Colonel Thomas P. Bigger, late Postmaster at Richmond, whose liabilities to the government amount to nearly \$13,000, and the government has even gone so far as to attach his property and that of his sureties, Messrs. Charles W. Purcell and Joseph Allen, both of that city.

Dull business lately drove a Chillicothe merchant, for pastime, to hugging the kitchen girl, and his wife has kicked up a rumpus about it. If he had only invested a few dollars in advertising, the local paper says, he would have had enough business to keep him out of mischief. Moral—If you don't want to hug the girls, and get caught at it, advertise.

Russian serfdom is not yet completely abolished. By a recent official report it appears that there are still 3,629,382 serfs not emancipated. Over six millions, however, have been made free, and the freedom of all is only a question of time, the government having very properly undertaken to compensate landholders for their losses through emancipation.

## The State Revenue Law.

An Act passed March 13th, 1868.

[Concluded.]

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That whenever, by the requirements of section 607 of the Code, it becomes the duty of all Tax Collectors to give notice that they are prepared to make their collections, it shall also be the duty of said Tax Collectors, at the same time and in the same manner, to make full publication of all such parts of this act as in any way relate, either to the time when taxes are declared due, or to the penalties imposed on failure to pay said taxes at the specified times.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no part of the monies deposited with any one of the depositories under the provisions of this act shall be drawn by the Treasurer, except upon the check of the Treasurer, countersigned by the Comptroller.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer immediately upon the passage of this act, to designate and appoint one of the National Banks at Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, as a depository of the revenue of the State, and require from each said depositories, a bond with sufficient security, in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars each, to be approved by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, and upon execution and approval thereof, the Comptroller shall issue a circular letter to each of the Clerks and Collectors charged with the duty of collecting the State revenue, notifying each of them of the requirements of this act; and thereupon the said Clerks and Collectors in East Tennessee shall commence depositing the State revenue received by them, respectively, in the depository at Knoxville; the Clerks and Collectors in Middle Tennessee, in the depository at Nashville; and the Clerks and Collectors in West Tennessee, in the depository at Memphis, as provided in this act. Provided, however, that the Clerks and Collectors in Knox, Davidson and Shelby counties, shall deposit, weekly, the monies due the State, collected by them, with the depository designated in the said counties, respectively.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That if any Tax Collector shall hereafter willfully fail and refuse to pay into the Treasury of the State, the revenue which he has collected, he shall be guilty of a felony, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the district, in which such defaulting Revenue Collector may reside, to prosecute him for such offense, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned in the State penitentiary for a period of not less than five, nor more than twenty years. The word Tax Collector, as used in this section, is intended to include and embrace all persons intrusted with the collection of the public revenue.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That all revenue received by the Collector of the public taxes, and not drawn for by the Treasurer, as provided for by this act, shall for each year, be due and payable on the first day of December, of each year, and the Collector shall account for and pay over the same to the Treasurer, on or before said day, except that portion of the same, which is collected on lauds reported for non-payment of taxes, which shall be accounted for and paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of August, after the sale.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That no injunction or petition for mandamus shall be granted by any Judge or court in the State, on any bill or petition for mandamus, alleging the illegality or unconstitutionality of any revenue laws of this State, restraining any officer or officers charged with the collection of public taxes of this State, except upon a final hearing of any cause in the court of last resort, if an appeal should be taken to that court; Provided, that should any person be proceeded against by any officer charged with the collection of the public revenue, for failing to pay the revenue due the State or county, or for any violations of the revenue laws of this State, such persons or persons shall immediately suspend business, and shall not, by himself or themselves, or any other person whatever, be permitted to transact or carry on business or occupation for the violation of the law for which he or they have been proceeded against. A violation of this act is a misdemeanor, and on conviction, the party violating the law shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding twenty days; and it shall be the duty of all revenue officers to prosecute all violations of this law; and a failure on the part of revenue officers to prosecute all violations of this act shall also be a misdemeanor, subject to the same penalty as hereinbefore mentioned, and the Judges of the Circuit and Criminal Courts shall give this act in charge to the grand jury.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalities, that all such taxes shall be and they are hereby declared due and payable on the first day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made before the first day of November of each and every year, a penalty of two per cent. on amount of taxes to each person, for such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax-Collector, in addition to the regular assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of five per cent. shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the first day of the following month of January, a penalty of ten per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the property is advertised for sale, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty attaches shall be paid.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties embraced in section seventeen, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legitimately accrued on the same, and a sworn statement showing the exact condition of the tax books of every county shall be made by the Tax Collector of said county on the first days of November, December and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the State.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That, in case any property is sold by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of taxes, costs, fees and penalty, said taxes, costs, fees and penalty shall, in the aggregate, be subject to an additional penalty of fifty per cent., and whether such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State, for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at no time, be

redeemed by the owner thereof except upon payment of the fifty per cent. penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalty attaching at the time of advertisement of said property; and also the interest on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsed after sale.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be and the same is hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued at the end of the year on the property sold; and it shall at no time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State for the benefit of public instruction, except on full payment of all the penalties imposed, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for such time as shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, That the title to all property disposed of at public sale for non-payment of taxes shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from date of sale, vest absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at said public sale, or in their heirs or assigns; Provided said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes on the same.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which said land is located, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court to receive from the owner of such real estate, or his or her agents, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by the act at any time after such sale has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax-Collector or his successor shall execute deeds of all such real estate as has not been redeemed, as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary, in order to convey a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax-Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either date or entry, or name or number of grantor or grantee, or number of range or section, or the name of the real owner of such real estate. But it shall only be necessary to give such a description of the real estate, reported for non-payment of public taxes, as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, That all laws on the subject of the sale of real estate for taxes, shall receive liberal construction by the courts of the country.

Sec. 25. Be it further enacted, That all penalties accruing previous to the sale of any property for the non-payment of taxes, paid either by the owner of the property, or by the purchaser of the same, whether the purchaser be an individual, a corporation, or the State, for the benefit of public instruction, shall be apportioned equally to the State and county in which said property is listed; and it is hereby made the duty of the Tax-Collector, or if he receives said penalties, and the State Comptroller, if payment of said penalties is made to him, to pass the same, as soon as collected, respectively to the credit of said State and county.

Sec. 26. Be it further enacted, That whenever property is advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes, it shall be the duty of the officer ordering the sale to attach or cause to be attached, the amount of penalty, as well as amount of

fees, cost and taxes in the list given to the printer for publication.

Sec. 27. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## Temple of the Muses.

### Six Little Feet on the Fender.

In my heart there liveth a picture  
Of a kitchen maid and old,  
Where the firelight tripped o'er the rafters  
And reddened the roof's brown mould;  
Gilding the steam from the kettle,  
That hummed on the foot-worn hearth,  
Throughout all the living evening,  
Its measure of drowsy mirth.

Because of the three light shadows  
That frosted that rude old room—  
Because of the voices echoed  
Up 'mid the rafters' gloom—  
Because of the feet on the fender,  
Six restless, white little feet—  
The thoughts of that dear old kitchen  
Are to me so fresh and sweet.

When the first dash on the window  
Told of the coming rain,  
Oh! where are the fair young faces  
That crowded against the pane?  
While bits of freight stealing  
Their dimpled cheeks between,  
Went struggling out in darkness,  
In shreds of silver sheen.

Two of the feet grew weary  
One dreary, dismal day,  
And we tied them with snow white ribbons,  
Leaving them by the way;  
There was fresh clay on the fender  
That weary, wintry night,  
For the four little feet had tracked it,  
From this grave on the bright hill's height.

Oh! why, on this darksome evening,  
This evening of rain and sleep,  
Rest my feet all alone on the hearthstone?  
Oh! where are those other feet?  
Are they treading the pathway of virtue,  
That will bring us together above?  
Or have they made steps that will dampen  
A sister's tireless love?

### A Mathematical Puzzle.

The following is decidedly the neatest little mathematical puzzle that has come to our notice:

"A man has 60 apples; he sells 30 for 15 cents, which is a half cent apiece, or 2 apples for 1 cent; he sells the remaining 30 for 10 cents, which is a third of a cent apiece, or three apples for one cent. Thus we see that for five apples he gets 2 cents; now how many cents does he get for 60 apples?—The problem seems plain enough and the rule of three gives the immediate answer of 24. But on the other hand, if he gets 15 cents for 30 of his apples, and 10 for the remaining 30, it seems pretty evident that he gets 25 cents for the 60."

It is said to be a poor rule that won't work both ways, and this seems utterly to refuse to do so.—Nevertheless, the solution of the problem is easy. Who will reconcile the seemingly conflicting answers?

NOT PROFANE.—"Just what a tinker's dam is I have no means of knowing; but I believe it to be something very worthless indeed," says Mr. Thom. White, in his "Little Sermon," in Putnam's for March. Mr. Thom. White's ignorance can, perhaps, be enlightened, and his belief shown to be sound. The tinkers used to tramp about England mending pots and kettles. They masticated and moistened a morsel of bread, and used it as a dam around the hole to be repaired to prevent the solder from running on. After being thus employed, what value remained in the "dam"? Can anything be imagined more worthless? Hence the proverb. If this explanation, definition, or conjecture be not satisfactory, let somebody favor an inquiring world with a better.—Boston Transcript.

At Keokuk, Iowa, two children got lost in the woods. Their lives were saved by a Newfoundland dog, which conducted them to the road after they had slept two nights on the ground.

An exchange says Butler will go into Grant's Cabinet. No doubt, if it is not kept locked, says an exchange.

## The Widow Cabochard.

It is well known that at the Pere la Chaise Cemetery, near Paris, there stands in a conspicuous position, a splendid monument to Pierre Cabochard, grocer, with a pathetic inscription, which closes thus:

"His inconsolable widow dedicated this monument to his memory, and continues the same business at the old stand, 167 Rue au Moufflard."

Now a Parisian paper relates that a short time ago a gentleman, who had noticed the above inscription, was led by curiosity to call at the address indicated. Having expressed his desire to see the Widow Cabochard, he was immediately ushered into the presence of a fashionable dressed and full bearded man, who asked him what was the object of his visit.

"I came to see the Widow Cabochard, sir."

"Well, sir, here she is."

"I beg pardon, but I wish to see the lady in person."

"Sir, I am the widow Cabochard."

"I don't exactly understand you. I allude to the relic of the late Pierre Cabochard, whose monument I saw yesterday at the Pere la Chaise."

"I see, I see," was the smiling rejoinder. "Allow me to inform you that Pierre Cabochard is a myth, and therefore never had a wife. The tomb you admired cost me a good deal of money, and, although no one is buried there, it proves a good advertisement, and I have had no cause to regret the expense. Now, sir, what can I sell you in the way of groceries?"

### A BIG MAN ON A "BENDER."

"Southern Society" relates that Daniel Webster, after a choice and exhilarating dinner with the Russian Minister, went in the evening to hear Jenny Lind. The second part of the concert was opened by Mlle Lind, with "Hail Columbia." At the close of the first verse Webster joined in the chorus with his sonorous voice. The applause that followed was tremendous.—Mrs. Webster who sat immediately behind him, kept tugging at his coat-tail to make him sit down or stop singing, but it was of no use; at the close of each verse Webster joined in, and it was hard to say whether Jenny Lind, Webster or the audience, were the most delighted. At the close of the air, Mr. Webster arose with his hat in his hand, and made her such a bow as Chesterfield would have deemed a fortune for his son. Jenny Lind courtesied to the floor; the audience applauded to the echo; Webster bowed again; Lind recourtesied; the house reapplauded, and this was repeated eight or nine times.

### RECIPE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Quantity for 40 hogs. One bushel of corn, one gallon of Polk Root, chopped fine, one-half teaspoonful of Copperas, all well boiled together, one quart of Tar in two gallons of boiling water, also, little salt and ashes to be put on the corn after the first feed. The hogs should be confined where they could get nothing else to eat or drink, until the whole of the above is consumed by them.

At the late Rhode Island conference, Rev. L. D. Davis told this incident of his pastorate of the Methodist church in Newport:—In a Sunday evening prayer-meeting a good brother, in the free exercise of his "gift," prayed the Lord to "bless the word which had been spoken to them in such great feelingness to-day!" The "Amen" which followed were more hearty than complimentary.

Begging is carried into the domain of fine arts in Paris. A paper relates that one man stands at a street corner appealing to passers-by with the words: "Have pity on a poor unfortunate man who has had his taxes raised."

## The Armies of the World.

At the present day the standing armies of the world are larger than they have been since the great wars of the first Napoleon. The armies of the United States now numbers 56,000 men in all. For the extent of our territory this is the smallest army in the world; and we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact.—The cost of our army is \$100,000,000, or nearly \$2,000,000 per 1,000 men. The army of France has been fixed at 750,000 men in the "active army," and 550,000 in the "passive," the latter being named the National Guard Mobile. Total 1,300,000 men available for war. A contingent of 100,000 men is annually available to recruit the army.

The British army numbers about 200,000 men. The bulk of this army is at home, Ireland absorbing 25,000 good troops. Of the colonies or foreign possessions, India takes the largest body of troops, the Dominion of Canada next, Australia next.

The Prussian army numbers about 600,000 men.

The Italian army now numbers 215,000 men, and is a very effective one. In one of its arms, the Bersaglieri, or rifle battalions, it excels even the French Army, whose Zouaves were supposed to be the first light infantry in the world.

The Austrian army numbers about 700,000 men; its cavalry is said to be very fine. The government breeds its own horses, and thus secures good mounts.

The Russian army numbers about 800,000 men; it could be quickly increased to 1,200,000 in time of war. It is spread all over the Empire, from the Baltic to the Caucasus.

The Spanish army is small, not exceeding 80,000 men; but it is very well clothed and disciplined. It also receives breech-loaders.

The number of men maintained in the standing armies of civilized nations is not less than 3,600,000. All these numbers are snatched away from useful industries, and condemned to idleness and a vicious life, while the laboring people are taxed for their support, and for the costly armaments they require. Is it not too large a police force? Would it not be cheaper to de-throne a few rogues?

A VALUABLE HINT.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire Farmer says: "Repeated trials on as many different pieces of land and each trial a success, have convinced us that December, the time that we invariably cut brush, is the best season, as at that time the growth of the year is evidently at an end. A valuable pasture ground of ours, overrun with bushes, which had been many times cut over by a former owner to no purpose, because cut in the spring season, was by us cut over in December, 1861, and to this time, a period of nearly seven years, not a bush sprouted or started, and the land, though moist, is well stocked down to grass."

A New Orleans jury declared a man to have come to his death by "an unknown cart." About on a par with this is the Philadelphia verdict, respecting a man who had been crushed to death in a mill, when the jury remarked, "No blame can be attached to the machinery."

One of his musical friends referring to an exquisite musical composition, said: "that song always carries me away when I hear it." "Can any one sing it?" asked Jerrold.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S LAST WORDS.—"Pass the infantry to the front. Tell Major Hawkins to send forward provisions to the men. Let us cross the river and rest under the shade of the trees."